

Wichita Daily Eagle

M. M. MURDOCK, Editor.

Dr. Krohn says the equivalent of agnosticism is ignorance. The Leavenworth Times thinks there are a good many agnostics in this country. — Topeka Capital.

True, as to the latter observation; and more the pity that the "agnostics" are not all embraced in the class named.

It is said that there are no less than a dozen candidates for Mr. Carlisle's seat in congress in the Covington, Ky., district. This would seem to afford Thoebe a favorable opportunity. But, then, the Demos will hold a convention, and that usually settles the question down there.

From the account which an Americanized Russian, who returned to his native land while there was arrested, gives, there is not as much of the much talked about Russian prison cruelty as there is of the New York prison habits, recently exposed by the Herald. Evidently Russia is becoming civilized from Kenman's characterization of it.

Mr. Blaine, it is reported, does not expect Grover Cleveland to be the Democratic nominee for president in 1892, but thinks David B. Hill will be. He also mentioned Depew and not Harrison as the opposition. It is probable that Mr. Blaine does not foresee correctly, as the only state really strong for Hill is New York, and even that one might fall him if Depew were his opponent.

The paragraph that has been traveling about to the effect that the venerable Allen G. Thurman has severed his connections with the Democratic party is denounced as absolutely unfounded. But it is probably true that the old Roman will decline to carry the ponderous Mr. Cleveland upon his shoulders through another campaign. He is now old enough to know when he has had enough.

New York sees the celebration of more national festival days than any city, not only of this country, but of the world. The Irish, the Germans, the Scotch, the English, the French, the Welsh, the Italians, even the Chinese, each have a day which they call their own, and which they celebrate with the ceremonies of fatherland, says the Star. Let us hope that all are Americans on the Fourth of July and observe that great day with the devotion which it deserves.

The drop in the aggregate of the debts of the states from \$1,000,000,000 in 1880 to \$288,000,000 in 1889, a falling off of \$712,000,000, which the census inquiry has just revealed, is a decidedly encouraging and creditable exhibit. The county debts of the country, however, have grown to the extent of \$24,000,000 in the decade, which offsets to a slight extent at least, the gains in the other particular. But when the national finances are taken into the calculation the showing becomes more pleasing, for the reduction in the government obligations in the past ten years has been not far from \$1,000,000,000.

"This snubbing of Republicans" said Colonel Hamilton, of Wichita, in an interview telegraphed to the Kansas City Times, "will without doubt make hosts of Democrats, and from now on I am afraid Sedgewick county will be as strongly Democratic as Leavenworth county." Well, if it should go Democratic it will be owing chiefly to the shilly-shallying and to the golden conduct of men of the hollowed ilk.—Newton Republican.

No it won't. It will simply be a natural resentment of the dogmatic, autocratic, dictatorial, ruler-ruin policy and conduct of the coteries which we regret to see, our esteemed neighbor seems so willing to serve. You can not and shall not shift the responsibility for what you recognize is liable to occur as the result of the peculiar methods of those with whom you train, in any such style of easy abandon. You must stand to the rack.

Globe-Democrat: "The directors of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad, in their address to the stockholders concerning the purchase of the Frisco line, dwell particularly upon the fact that a connection with St. Louis is secured. It is well known that such an outlet has always been desired by the managers of the Atchison system; and this latest deal is clearly calculated to be of great advantage to St. Louis in several respects, particularly as to the trade with Colorado, New Mexico, Arizona and the Pacific coast." Unquestionable the new arrangement will have the effect indicated in the foregoing, and it is equally clear that the same benefits and advantages will accrue to the Atchison in proportion to her advantage in point of contiguity to the territory and localities mentioned and her capacity to meet the demands of the trade.

Dr. Buck, of the silk station at Penabody, says that cocoons produced in Kansas are superior in strength and fiber to those produced elsewhere in this country, and that they command 50 cents more on the pound. The Western Silk Association of this city expect to produce at least 5,000 pounds of this superior silk from the first crop; perhaps twice as much from the second, and as much more of the second variety that is worth 40 cents a cocoon, or \$25 a pound. And yet there are some persons, even in Kansas, who pretend to regard the silk industry as a sort of child's play, without anything to commend it to the attention of anybody with a view to engaging in it as a money-making endeavor. It is altogether probable that the culture and manufacture of silk will in a few years bring more money to Kansas than her live stock or cereal crops.

KANSAS IN BOSTON.

Department Commander Collins of the G. A. R., says that the scheme for advertising Kansas at Boston is sure to go, and that they will send three car loads of people from Sabatha to the national encampment.

Post Department Commander Milton Stewart of Wichita is organizing a special party for Boston, and will fill one Pullman sleeper with Wichita people. Sedgewick county will go to the front at Boston.

Major Sims is thoroughly in earnest regarding the agricultural display at Boston in August, says the Topeka Capital, and as soon as secretary Mohler returns to that city they will mature plans for making the collections for the display.

A GRAIN MARKET.

What It Means and What Is Necessary to Establish It.

A great deal has been said in these columns about our grain market, and yet the situation of Wichita in relation to the grain that surrounds her can hardly be realized. What city in this country within two hours by rail in all directions has 75,000,000 bushels of grain tributary to her? Has any growing metropolis ever been similarly situated? We believe not. There is a great harvest for Wichita, and she must not fail to reap it.

What we need and what we must have is elevators. It has been the policy of our people to push out and develop business. Here is a business fully developed, only awaiting the proper facilities to take care of it. These, with a well organized chamber of commerce, would make this city one of the recognized grain markets of this country, which would mean to Wichita just what a grain market has been to St. Louis, Kansas City, Minneapolis and other western cities, the very element of their success and growth; and it would mean much more to Wichita, as those markets in their infancy paid tribute to other and larger markets, while Wichita today, by reason of her geographical location, can supply more important states directly than any other grain point. Properly inspected and graded grain today can be shipped direct to Memphis and all points south and east of Wichita at a less freight cost than via St. Louis.

A great deal of Kansas grain is now shipped to Chicago, thence by lake to New York, and by water to the coast towns of the south; while Wichita from her location and railroad facilities can reach the same points by little if any greater rail haul than from southern Kansas to Chicago. Shall such a condition of affairs continue? Shall we continue to send our products north when we know they are needed and ultimately go south? Not only have we a great southeastern market, but Texas and Arkansas are large customers for all we produce, yet they draw largely from St. Louis because of her well organized grain market.

And we have still another field that we should occupy un molested. The west—Colorado, Utah, New Mexico and Arizona need the products of this country, a large portion of which in past years they have drawn from Kansas City, the same grain having been shipped from Kansas to Kansas City and then shipped back across this state because we have never centralized our supplies at home, graded, inspected it and let the consumers know that it could be had upon a business basis. This is a matter of vital importance to our city, and we feel its importance is not fully understood.

Grain is never handled in large quantities until grades and inspections are agreed upon, and grades and inspections are made by organizations known as boards of trade, or chambers of commerce. Shall we continue to ship our grain to St. Louis to be graded and inspected to be re-shipped south when we could reach the destination point direct at a saving of 5 to 7 cents per hundred pounds in freight?

Last year was a wonderfully productive one for Kansas, but take the last five years (and that about covers the agricultural existence of Kansas) and they show no failures of crops, and but three half crops in what is known as the grain belt. What state in the union, what portion of any state, can make a like showing?

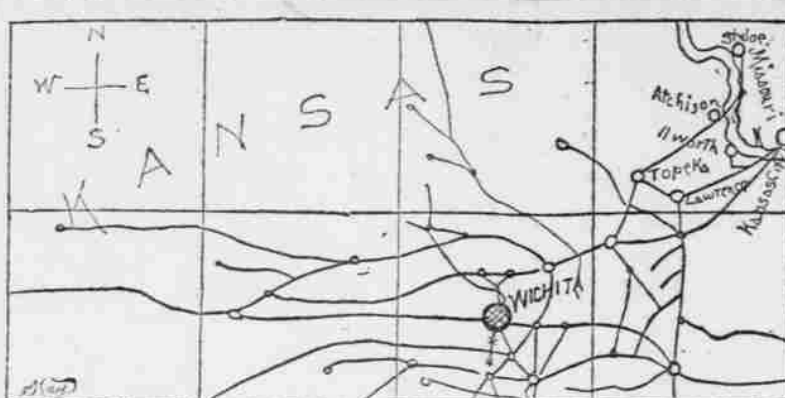
We believe there is none. The immense business now awaiting facilities at this place will steadily increase, as but hardly one-third of our rich bottom lands are now in cultivation.

By their energy, pluck and liberality our people have established a live stock market that enables the farmers of western and central Kansas to sell their hogs for more than they bring in central Ohio, Indiana or Illinois, because the hog product does not have to seek an eastern market. The same, to a great extent, can be done for grain. We have not only the direct home demand referred to, but with the gulf to the south of us, but little over seven hundred miles distant with two trunk lines of railroad leading to it and others building, we are as near export as Chicago or St. Louis.

The question is shall we continue to send our grain hundreds of miles out of its direct course that it may receive a trade mark, or shall we go into the business ourselves and supply the home trade direct and export the balance? When we are able to do this what will be the results? We will have laid the foundation for a larger city than the most visionary have predicted. We will have forever settled the inequality of the prices of our products. One of the strongest arguments used against our state is that we are too far from a market. It is granted that our soil and climate are unequalled, but that transportation to a market eats up all the profits of the producer.

Let us take hold of this matter in a business way and send our stuff to its most direct market, then those arguments fall to the ground, and land in Kansas will sell for as much as land in Iowa, Missouri or Illinois.

Walter L. Frost, a director of the St. Louis & San Francisco road, is quoted as saying that the purchase of the road by the Atchison is the best thing that has happened in the southwest for years. It ought to be an easy matter for the consolidated property to earn a dividend on Atchison for 1890, and at least a 4 per cent one in 1891, with reasonable crops. It is almost impossible, he adds, to figure what the Atchison system can do. Gross earnings of \$8,000 per mile on an average are not at all impossible for 1891.



THE CENTROPOLIS OF THE SANTA FE RAILWAY.

The EAGLE finds pleasure in presenting to its readers the above outline map of the state of Kansas, divided into eight parts of one hundred miles square each, showing the lines now owned and operated by the Santa Fe Railway company, and the relative position of Wichita to these lines. In the eighth division in which Wichita is located, there are twice the number of miles of railway belonging to this great system within a radius of fifty miles of this city than that of any other point in the state, or in fact that of any other state in which it holds a charter.

Topeka, the present capital of the state, situated in the north-east square and where the general offices of the company were located years ago when it had less than one hundred miles of road in operation, still has a smaller mileage of this system within the given radius than some other less pretentious towns with one-fourth the population than the capital city. It will be noticed that there are only a few miles of the Santa Fe system extending north of the center line of the state, and that Wichita is virtually the central city of the whole system in Kansas.

With the addition of the St. Louis & San Francisco railway and the Wichita & Western railway, Wichita at once becomes the most central and largest shipping point of diversified traffic on the entire system. With the W. & W. extended to Dodge City a new through route is furnished from St. Louis to Colorado and the Pacific coast, as well as a still shorter line between Colorado and Texas points via Wichita. The map is taken from plans of the system and is correct. It speaks for itself, and is equally applicable to the agricultural and other business interests as to the railway. No more forcible and convincing argument could be produced in favor of Wichita's superior location for maintaining its prestige as the greatest interior commercial depot of the system.

THE PRESS MEN AND THE PRINCESS.

Now that the Press Gang of northern Kansas have returned home from their southern tour of recreation the individual members are each giving the readers of their papers an account of the trip—what they saw and where they saw it. Here is what Mr. Lewis, the representative of the Clay Center Dispatch, saw and experienced in Wichita while the party were here and the estimate of the city that these helped him to:

"The first stop was made at the historic town of Wichita, where the party was met by the general citizens and driven through the principal portions of the city. A formal reception was afterwards held at the magnificent board of trade building, where the mayor, on behalf of the city, welcomed the visitors, which was responded to by Governor Kille of the association, with that happy humor characteristic of that gentleman.

Well may the citizens of Wichita be proud of their forest-grown city. Her mammoth packing houses, her acres of stockyards, her magnificent public buildings, her mansion residences, her elegant homes, a wilderness of grandeur and beauty attest the fact that fortunes have not been spent here in vain, nor Wichita gone bustled with her boom. It's all there."

The Downs Times' clever editor contributed the following as his salutation to the Princess in the same connection:

"Wichita did herself proud in the splendid drive she gave our people through her elegant shaded avenues, immense blocks of business houses, both wholesale and retail, and out to the packing houses of Whittaker & Son and Jacob Dold, which employ a vast army of disciplined workmen. We were so fortunate as to be taken in charge by Peter Getto, a wholesale boot and shoe merchant, and who has been a resident of the place for nineteen years and has seen it grow from a mere hamlet of log huts to one of the most prominent cities of the west. Here we ran across our old friend, Will Hearst, who is in attendance at the Southwestern business college. He looks hale and hearty and seems to be enjoying his school pursuits. Before their departure each editor was supplied with a copy of the daily Eagle, one of the foremost journals of the state and adjoining territory."

Editor Waterman of the Delphos Republican stopped in the city on the return trip and spent three days visiting friends and taking in the city more in detail. From his two-column narrative we excerpt the following:

The city of Wichita is doing a vast amount of public work in street and other improvements, and has quite an army of people constantly employed. Many fine school buildings we found here and another to cost nearly \$100,000 was in course of erection. The county is building a one-half-million dollar court house, the city a quarter-million city hall, while several miles of jasperite paving is being laid in the principal streets. One feature of the city struck our fancy, and that was the large maple and cottonwood trees lining the streets, the branches arching over and meeting at the top, forming a canopy so cool and delightful to the traveler. It is no trouble to grow trees in Wichita, as their roots have plenty of water, reaching a flowing stream within from three to five feet of the surface.

A visit to the ice factory furnished our first experience in the manufacture of ice, and we never saw a purer quality.

Our next visit was to the water works, which we found equipped with twelve machines, capable of supplying twelve million gallons per day, the monster Holly pump throwing 1500 gallons at every stroke, the supply being practically inexhaustible, clear and cold. The water rates are very low in comparison with other cities. The electric car line; the Burton car works, six miles north of the city, and through the courtesy of General Superintendent Casswell, we were shown the inside workings of this mammoth concern. Here is manufactured the celebrated Burton palace stock car. The plant consists of five large brick shops covering about two acres each, and many smaller wooden ones. The capacity of the works is 2,000 men, but were only using 500 when we were there. It is an establishment of which any city in the land might justly feel proud.

The pride of Wichita is her packing houses and they are certainly the most prolific source of profit possessed by the "Perverse Princess." We were taken out to and inspected them, the Jacob Dold institution at a distance, but went through and all over the Whittaker establishment, which, owing to an accident to part of the machinery, was not killing, but the cutting room was a perfect beehive of industry where a continual stream of hogs, in halves, were poured out, upon one end of a large table and came out at the other end of it hams, shoulders, side meat hock and sausage. These establishments make their own ice and it was almost like a trip to the north pole to go through their cooling and packing rooms. The "windy wonder" possesses many

features of much greater solidity than wind, and is destined to be one of the great cities of the west, having no rival close enough to hinder her growth.

ENGLAND'S MENTOR.

It must be a source of considerable gratification to Explorer Stanley to receive the homage of those who a few short years ago were ready to malign him and discredit his work.

England is at his feet and he carries a high head on his shoulders now. An imperiousness that his success would seem to justify characterizes him, and whether it is in keeping a dinner party waiting or in vigorously condemning England's vacillating African policy, he is equally self-assertive. He is master of the situation so far as criticism is concerned, and the tone of some of his recent utterances makes him the Thersites of Great Britain.

His labors and his knowledge of African affairs gives him the right to speak with authority, and it is not surprising that the present situation tries his patience sorely. He sees the fruits of his toil slipping away from him and his English friends. He knows that he can expect no consideration from Germany, and that the influence of his one-time patron, King Leopold, of Belgium, is on the wane. His sole dependence in the future must be upon England, whither the inexorable logic of events has driven him.

But Germany is assuming an unusually aggressive attitude in regard to African affairs, and is reaching out for new territory with eager and capacious hands. Apparently the English government is lukewarm, and hence the bitter words of Stanley.

It is not likely that this condition of things will continue. England has never been long inert when the acquisition of new territory was concerned. It may be accepted as one of the certainties of the future that she will come in for her full share of African spoils.

And Stanley is not to be left out of consideration in this partition. He will play his part in the conquest of the Central African Empire. The glories of Lord Stanley of Africa may yet eclipse those of Lord Clive of India.

A TRIP ACROSS THE STATE.

From the Dodge City Times.

The representative of the Times has just returned from a trip across the state. The prospects for crops in sections through which we passed, were excellent, except the wheat in the lowlands along the Walnut river, which showed the effect of the late hard frosts in that vicinity; the peculiar part of it being that while wheat seemed to be badly injured, grapevines, roses and other tender vegetation, showed no bad effects from the frost. So far as we could observe from the car window as we passed along, corn and oats looked well, but seem to be considerably later than in ordinary seasons.

The Kaw valley from Topeka to Kansas City has on its spring dress, and to our eye was as beautiful as a dream. The country between Newton and Wichita is very fine and in a high state of cultivation. There is a considerable amount of old corn gill in the hands of farmers of that section.

Wichita is looking her best. Many fine residences in this beautiful city are completely embowered in forest trees, and we think the appellation of Forest City as appropriate as "Peerless Princess." They have two large packing houses and ample stock yards—and genial, well-schooled men at the helm. If they treat all strangers with the same cordial politeness that the scribe received we do not blame them for repeating the visit as often as occasion will allow.

THE WILD WEST NO MORE.

A short time since Mr. J. H. McClung, editor of the Munice, Ind., Daily Times, made a tour of the west, taking in Oklahoma and southern Kansas and the metropolis of the southwest in his journeyings. On his return home he gave the readers of his excellent paper a very faithful and comprehensive account of his trip, making his statements in the nature of a comparison of the country twenty years and at the present time. The following extract from the Times' article will be read with interest by all and with special satisfaction by those in interest:

"The opening of the new territory south of Kansas and its rapid settlement by people from every portion of the union had the effect of neutralizing the half savage life of the new country and of raising all the southern and southwestern portions of Kansas to the condition of the older settled states, and now modern towns and cities and elevated, refined society are found where a few short years ago all was known as 'the wild and woolly west.' The cultivated

east may as well understand now that in all the triumphs of art and science she has a worthy competitor in the magnificent west, whether she has sent so much of her best intellect, her strongest muscle and her millions of wealth. In Southern Central Kansas there has sprung up a wonderful city, in which there are all the evidences of culture and refinement of the oldest cities of the continent, and one that is destined to become the great metropolis of the beautiful Arkansas valley and draw to its great marts the commerce of the new territories from the Arkansas to the Red river on the south. Already its wholesale trade is being extended into Oklahoma and all over Western Kansas and it is without a rival for beauty of situation, for the number and solidity of its business blocks and the magnificence of its private grounds and dwellings.

Twenty-two years ago the writer was upon the same spot. Then there was but one solitary cabin "on all the vast plain" and but one entry of public land had been made. Then the wolf, the buffalo, the antelope and deer roamed the plain unmolested except by the savage Indian and the white scout who occasionally crossed the country from the north enroute to Texas. Two years afterward the city was staked off and the development has been such as to astound the occasional visitor and fill the citizens with pride. Churches, school houses, colleges, electric railways, palatial private residences, in short all the modern conveniences of our highest civilization are visible where but a few years ago savage life alone was found. It is wonderful, and yet characteristic—characteristic of the matchless and indomitable purpose of the American people and their ability to "make the desert blossom as the rose."

Aside from the social features of the visit at Wichita, which were of the most delightful character, the visit to West-side, Riverside, fascinating Fairmount, and numerous public places of interest well repaid us for the time spent. Certainly the people of wonderful Wichita are proud of past achievements and justly hopeful of future greatness. Of the population, the workings of prohibition and other matters of general interest we may have something to say in a future article."

SUNFLOWER SHIMMER.

The Oxford Mocking Bird has changed hands—molted, as it were.

There is talk of Noble Prentiss going back to the Atchison Champion.

Now that the world's fair commissioners have been appointed, all they want is the fair.

Congressman Peters has recovered from his heart trouble and is back in his seat in the house.

The Kansas City Times seems to be having a hard time to get over the effects of its ingenuity's sensation.

Will Stotler is now working on the Wellington Press, but anybody who knows Will and reads the Press need not be told this.

Fort Scott has a plaza. Fort Scott is about the only town in the state that would indicate that Kansas ever bordered on Mexico.

The Kansas delegation had better delegate one of the afflicted members to visit Entomologist Snow and be examined for white fungus.

It has been so long now, that the chances are if anybody should ask Governor Eskridge all of a sudden, what he was fighting Ingalls for, he couldn't tell him.

The recently appointed postmaster at Leavenworth didn't have enough interest to vote at the last presidential election. This is a wonderful instance of what silence will do.

A Fort Scott man has invented a machine attachment for working button holes automatically. What Kansas wants is a good strong button hole that no single mill can tear.

Six of the present teachers in the Wellington schools will leave busloads to the altar during vacation. The most popular way to matrimony in Wellington is by the birch rod and spelling book route.

The Atchison Champion is accused of trying to resurrect Blake, the weather prophet. What with the Reynolds affair, its slaps at the Senator and this last act, the Champion has had to bear some pretty hard accusations of late.

The Lawrence Journal complains that the doctors of this place do not advertise. The many evidences of their skill spraddling around about the streets of Lawrence, the profession probably think, render advertising unnecessary.

"I think the Republicans should turn out the old crowd that is in office now and put up a ticket made up entirely of new men—both state and congressional," Dan Anthony is reported to have said.

The state at large will be surprised to learn that a mutual animosity exists between Lawrence and Topeka. It will now be necessary for the respective cities to determine which is the "twisted" and which is the "twisted" of such an unfortunate case of kakophony.

The editor of the Coffeyville Journal says "editorials can hear more distant than any other class of men." For this editor's sake and the freedom of such humiliating declarations we do hope that his circumstances will permit him, some day, to add a back stairway to the Journal office.

EXCHANGE SHOTS.

A Practical Wichita Woman.

From the E. C. Times.

Mrs. E. A. Shields, of Wichita, has made a study of the silk industry for a long time and tells, in a recent number of the Housekeeper, what she knows of it. There are lots of other women in the state who have made a study of silk, but they confine their observations on the subject to their dressmaker.

Decorations Day.

When the war was over, in the south, where, under warmer skies and with more poetic temperaments, symbols and ceremonies are better understood than in the practical north, the widows, mothers and children of the Confederate dead went out and strewed their graves with flowers; at many places the women scattered them impartially about the unknown and unmarked resting places of the Union soldiers. As the news of this touching tribute flashed over the north, it roused, as nothing else could have done, national amity and love, and allayed sectional animosity and passion. It thrilled every household where there was a vacant chair by the fireside, and an aching void in the heart for a lost hero whose remains had never been found; old wounds broke out afresh, and in a mingled tempest of grief and joy the family cried, "Maybe it was our darling." Thus, out of sorrow, common alike to the north and south, came this beautiful custom. But decorations day no longer belongs to those who mourn. It is the common privilege of us all, and will be celebrated as long as gratitude exists and flowers bloom.

CARPET DEPARTMENT.

BRUSSELS NET LACE CURTAINS

CUT TO DEATH.

This expensive and elegant goods must be sold.

Nottingham Lace Curtains—Cream and Ecru—Another new lot—A lot of odd poles very cheap.

TURCOMAN PORTIERS.

At \$2.50, worth \$3.50.	At \$5.00, worth \$7.00.
At \$3.00, worth \$4.25.	At \$6.00, worth \$9.00.
At \$4.00, worth \$5.50.	At \$7.00, worth \$10.00.

CHENILLE PORTIERS.

At \$8.00, worth \$12.00.	At \$10.00, worth \$14.50.
At \$9.00, worth \$13.00.	At \$12.00, worth \$17.00.

Special reduction on Madras curtains; ask for prices.

CARPETS.

Remnants of Brussels, and Moquettes for rugs; remnants of Ingrain, Tapestry, body Brussels and Moquette, enough for a small room, hall or stair, all at a great sacrifice just for this week in order to clean up stock a little.

Our stock of Ingrain and Brussels carpets was never more complete, and prices suited to the times.

White House of Innes & Ross.

PHILADELPHIA STORE.

S. W. CORNER DOUGLAS AVE. AND MARKET ST.

Hot Weather Dress Goods.

Challies at 5 cents a yard, in beautiful designs and choice colors. Challies at 10 cents a yard, these have been reduced from 15 cents. All wool challies at 20 cents a yard. These have been sold all season at 33 cents, but we want to close them out.

India lins as low as 4 cents a yard, they are good values. White Dress goods in stripes, plaids and lace effects, from 5 to 25 cents a yard. Large assortment of styles.

White Swiss embroidered flouncings at 40 cents. A big bargain.

An extra bargain in Mens' Outing shirts this week at 38 cents. They are well worth 75. We can not sell you the cloth at the same price we sell the ready made shirts at. We guarantee them extra well made. They are on display in our west window. Look at them.

Remember our millinery department is headquarters for bargains in ladies' and childrens' hats.

A. KATZ.

THE "FAMOUS"

GRAND SPECIAL SALE OF BOYS AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING THIS WEEK.

Mothers, school is out, vacation on hand, hot summer days are coming, and that's the time your boys will wear and tear their clothes. Read the following bargains; come and see them and save money.

A nice little light suit, just the thing to play in, worth \$1.50 for 75 cents.

A neat boxplaited suit, good value at \$2 now \$1.23.

An extra strong suit, nicely made up, cheap at \$2.25, now \$1.33.

A splendid suit for Sunday wear, well worth \$2.50, now \$1.41.

An extra nice dress



suit, elegantly made up, worth \$3.50, goes at \$2.37.

A full assortment of stylish dress suits for boys from 4 to 14 in worsteds, chevionts, cassimeres.

Knee pants from 19 cents up.

Children's vacation waists two for 25 cents.

These bargains must be seen to be appreciated.

FAMOUS, One-Price Clothing Co.

422 EAST DOUGLAS AVE. S. GOLDSTEIN.

A Simple Statement of Facts.

From the Clearwater Sun.

A great many Republicans are inclined to give Marsh Murdock thunder for his pronounced views on the political situation, calling him a "backslider," "democrat," "political scoundrel," etc., but to come right down to hard horse sense, there is no mistake but what Marsh is giving utterance to many truths far in advance of the party. This fact alone is, of course, reason enough why the "ringsters" hiss him and endeavor to weaken the influence of the EAGLE. Marsh Murdock and the EAGLE are loyal friends to the Republican party in every sense of the term.

Beautiful Philosophy of True Love.

Mr. O. W. Childs in the Philadelphia Ledger.

The generous lover trusts as fully as he loves. He realizes that there must be much in another's life which he can not know and can not share, however closely it may be bound with his own, and he is willing and glad to accord it perfect freedom. Relying on its character and confiding in its love, he puts to no test, he seeks for no fresh proofs, he demands no signs to confirm it, nor evidence to satisfy it. He gives freely of the wealth of love in his own heart, but never bargains nor passes to consider whether